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SWADLINCOTE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1965

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

MALCOLM ALLAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Senior Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer
(Also Inspector under the Shops Act)*

DAVID HENRY BRADBURY, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health

Inspector DAVID EDWARD HUGHES

Pupil Public Health Inspector MR. J. W. STORER

Senior Clerk MR. A. JAMES

Part-time Clerical Assistant MRS. V. DENNIS

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(Up to April, 1966)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR W. LORD

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR G. C. HOLMES

Councillors: W. FLOWERS, W. H. WHITEHEAD, MRS. M. E. HARDY,
J. W. MILLER, J. C. MOULSON, J. T. W. BRIGGS, T. H. EDWARDS,
W. HEAPE, J. STRETTON, R. J. PEACE, C. SHIPTON, A. J. HOUGH,
G. H. WOODHAM, A. WHITTAKER, REV. S. CRAWFORD, F. A. TRAVIS.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL CLINIC

SWADLINCOTE — CIVIC CENTRE

Cytology Clinic :	1st Tuesday each month 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Child Guidance :	By appointment.
Dental Treatment :	By appointment (Temporarily unstaffed).
Eye Clinics :	By appointment, 4th Thursday in each month commencing 2.30 p.m. and 2nd Friday in each month commencing 9.30 a.m.
Infant Welfare Centre :	Every Monday 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Minor Ailment Clinic :	Mondays 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic :	By appointment. Every Tuesday in each month 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Speech Therapy :	By appointment (Temporarily unstaffed).
Poliomyelitis Vaccination :	4th Saturday morning, by appointment.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSSIS, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS

Facilities for immunisation are available on request, when the Doctor is in attendance at Infant Welfare Centres and Minor Ailment Clinics.

REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT OF GLASSES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

The necessary form may be obtained on request from the Principal School Medical Officer, County Offices, Matlock, Derbyshire, or from the School Medical Officers.

CHEST CLINICS

Burton-on Trent

Chest Clinic,
Outwoods Hospital,
Belvedere Road,
Burton-on-Trent.

Monday 1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.
Friday 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

Contact Clinics are held on alternate Tuesdays from 9.00 a.m. to 10.0 a.m.

B.C.G. Clinics are held on Friday of the same week as the Contact Clinic from 11.00 a.m.

Derby

The Chest Clinic,
Green Lane,
Derby.

Sessions daily Monday to Friday.
By appointment only, at all sessions.

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION CENTRE

COUNTY CLINIC

Monday, Tuesday and Friday,
9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Saturdays 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

Burton Co-operative Society,
Mount Pleasant Road,
Castle Gresley.

Shop hours.

Burton Co-operative Society,
High Street,
Newhall.

Shop hours.

Burton Co-operative Society,
Fiveways,
Woodville.

Shop hours.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Swadlincote Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1965, which was an important centenary year since in 1865 Lister put his theory that if the fermentation of wine (his father was a wine merchant, a microscopist and an F.R.S.) was due to microbes, as shown by Pasteur, the putrefaction of tissues might have a similar cause to the practical test on 12th August, 1865, in the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow. James Greenlees, eleven years, was admitted to Hospital with an open fracture of the leg bones and instead of having the limb splinted and await putrefaction, Lister cleaned the wound with antiseptic fluid and applied an antiseptic dressing. In 1965 it is very difficult to understand what a revolution in treatment was here displayed, but it certainly made possible all modern surgery and saved countless lives and limbs in the two World Wars. In obstetrics the application of his principles to puerperal sepsis brought about a notable reduction in mortality from childbirth and of course much had been done in connection with this infection by Ignaz Semmelweis round about 1850 when he was a Doctor in Budapest by insisting that students and Doctors washed their hands and dipped them in antiseptic between dissecting room and maternity wards, that instruments and utensils be clean and that sheets and blankets be washed, and this reduced the maternal mortality rate from 124 per thousand births to 12. He made many enemies and suffered much opposition and died in August 1865 before his concepts became generally accepted and not until 1906 was a statue unveiled in Budapest to his memory. He who had done so much to prevent sepsis died in the August of Lister's great discovery from an infection that entered his finger through a cut inflicted during an operation.

It is salutary for us not only to recall this great discovery, but also to recollect the repeated attacks made on Lister's theory so much so that he returned to London in 1887 and from then until 1893 he fought to have the truth of his methods accepted. Nevertheless, it was not until 1914 that the revolution was complete.

The older surgeons and some of the younger ones too fought him hard, ridiculed his ideas, though they hardly understood what he was trying to do. It was that sad and inevitable occurrence, the normal human reaction to a new idea. Is there perhaps in this piece of historical recollection evidence sufficient to make the opponents of fluoridation consider that they may be retarding progress in the prevention of dental caries under the cloak of ethical scruples?

The Minister of Health has emphasised again his approval of fluoridation and is prepared to indemnify any Local Health Authority or Statutory Water Undertaking in England and Wales in the event of legal proceedings.

Fluoridation protects against dental decay which is a very serious problem, especially in children. At school entrance, four out of five children have some decayed teeth. In one year alone in children aged 5 to 17 in England and Wales over $9\frac{1}{2}$ million fillings were inserted in permanent teeth and over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million permanent teeth were extracted.

Some are concerned about the effect of fluorides on health, but really they need not be perturbed, for people living in areas with as much or more than one part per million naturally in the water enjoy normal health and studies of the patterns of disease in such areas over many years, compared with those in areas of low natural fluoride, have failed to reveal any adverse effect on health that would be attributed to the presence of fluoride whether one is young or old, healthy or sick.

Moreover, there need be no change in cooking habits when water is fluoridated, since the safety factor is such that a person would come to no harm from consistently consuming fluoridated water which had undergone prolonged boiling or foods prepared with fluoridated water which had undergone prolonged cooking.

Fluoridation will not affect any industrial process, even canning and brewing.

Finally the cost—only a few pence per head per year—and in return for this very modest outlay the avoidance of much pain and ill-health in both children and adults, together with teeth well formed and of good appearance.

During the year there were 139 cases of Measles with no Hospital admissions or deaths. The possibility of immunizing against measles arose more than ten years ago and the resultant live vaccine, although highly effective was unacceptable for large-scale immunization, because of the severe febrile reactions. More recent vaccines have had a large-scale trial under the auspices of the Measles Vaccines Committee of the Medical Research Council, and having due regard to the elimination of febrile reactions it is probably wiser to give a small dose of a killed vaccine followed four to six weeks later by a live vaccine.

Some residents from the Urban District spent a summer holiday at Blackpool and became infected with Paratyphoid B as a result of the sale of unpasteurised and infected milk by a producer in the Fylde, Blackpool. There was one case and three carriers and all the tests are now negative and have remained so after a period of six months.

One family only was involved, and, as the standard of cleanliness and hygiene was above average the infected individuals were dealt with at home in co-operation with the general practitioner and so far as we know, there have been no secondary cases or carriers. This home control and surveillance saved hospital beds and considerable expense to the Regional Hospital Board.

The disease was of a mild food poisoning type and it was difficult in retrospect to distinguish cases from carriers.

I am grateful for the help of Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Hughes, the advice and guidance of the Treasurer on possible financial repercussions and the examination of numerous specimens by the Public Health Laboratory, Derby, under the direct control of the Medical Director, Dr. B. W. Barton.

Last, but not least, all the persons concerned gave us every assistance and there was no need to use the compulsory powers which legislation has given to the Medical Officer of Health.

The modern plague is the accident epidemic on the road, in the home and in industry. Just the mere numbers are staggering for even one group. On the roads during the year under review there were 397,937 casualties in Great Britain, or 12,438 (3%) more than in 1964. Deaths totalled 7,952 (an increase of 132 (2%)). Those seriously injured were 97,865, about 2½% above the 1964 totals, and this group places a heavy burden upon our already overloaded hospital services.

This man-made epidemic of the machine age requires for its basic prevention, education, engineering and enforcement. The burden of home accidents falls mainly on the children and the old people, and much can be accomplished by education through leaflets and posters but better still, on the spot advice by Health Visitors, Home Nurses and Social Workers. Family Doctors do a great deal by giving timely warning to the adult patient when tablets are prescribed such as aspirin, ferrous sulphate and anti-histamines, all of which are surprisingly deadly to young children. To reduce road accidents, the driving public must exercise self discipline and accept a greater restriction on their freedom of action through speed limits and the curb on the drinking of alcohol before driving.

During the month of March the Queen visited the North-East London centre of the National Blood Transfusion Service which has a donor panel of just over the million mark. This National Blood Transfusion Service is literally the life-blood of the Accident Services of Great Britain and merits the support of all who come within the requirements and regulations of the Transfusion Service. Our local centres are: —

National Blood Transfusion
Service,
Derbyshire Donor Panel,
St. John Hall,
Haddon Road,
Bakewell,
Derbyshire.
Tel. No. Bakewell 156.

Regional Blood Transfusion
Centre,
Vincent Drive,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham, 15.
Tel. No. Selly Oak 3111.

Over the year there were 238 deaths in the District and of these 95 were due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, a percentage of 39.9. Just over half of the 95 deaths were directly due to disease of the coronary arteries, the vessels supplying blood to the heart muscle. It is important in coronaries to make a sharp distinction between the working man's thrombosis and the senile man's thrombosis. In the former, death can be an unmitigated disaster to family, employer and nation, but in the latter should often be regarded as a blessing. For the youngish coronary (one in our District was 38 years) a good deal can be done by altering the work pattern, controlling weight, taking exercise and to stop smoking cigarettes has the benefit of an immediate payoff.

A local pathologist has recorded the death of a youth of 18 years from coronary disease and following thorough investigation of many post-mortem examinations has come to the conclusion that premature hardening of the arteries is the result of trouble in infancy and early childhood and that this trouble is frequently caused by gastric attacks due to faulty infant feeding. Breast fed babies seldom have these attacks. This line of investigation will no doubt be taken up by other research workers, but meantime the general advice on healthy living would not be without its efficacy to young and old alike.

The Meals on Wheels Service distributed hot meals to our senior citizens in the District during the year, and this fine piece of social service is organised by Mrs. W. W. Haynes through the W.V.S., assisted by other voluntary workers and in co-operation with the County and District Councils and staff. Our thanks and appreciation is willingly accorded to all who take part in this service and also to the staff who prepare and supply the meals for distribution.

Within the Report there is a list of County Council Clinics and a Table showing immunisations against diphtheria, for which I am indebted to Dr. J. B. S. Morgan, County Medical Officer of Health.

It is a pleasure for me to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council, Clerk and Solicitor to the Council, the Treasurer, Engineer and Surveyor, General Practitioners, Health Visitors, and all the Staff of the Public Health Department, especially the Senior Public Health Inspector.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

MALCOLM ALLAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

VISIT OF X-RAY UNIT

Once again we were fortunate to have the services of the Mass Radiography Unit, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent, under the control of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and the Medical Director, Dr. Posner. The Unit was in the District for the last two weeks or so in June, X-raying at Public Sessions in the first week and at industrial organisations during the second week. The "Rising Sun," Newhall Labour Club and W. Brown Ltd. gave the Unit every facility at their premises for the Public Sessions and the Council is deeply indebted to them. The Librarian offered the County Council Education Department every assistance in arranging a suitable exhibition before and during the Unit's visit and in addition every possible help when the X-ray Unit was in operation at the Library.

The N.C.B. do their own routine X-raying, including the Central Engineering Establishment, but their M.O. asked for dates and times of sessions so that any special cases they might have could be referred to one of the Public Sessions.

Mr. Forbes, the Publicity and Technical Officer, spent much time and energy in the District and thus assured the success of the whole project.

Total number X-rayed at Swadlincote — 2,586.

The following abnormalities were diagnosed or referred for investigations to the Chest Clinic: —

Active Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
Inactive Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	4
Malignant Metastasis	...	...	...	...	1
Sarcoidosis	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Cardiac Abnormalities	...	...	...	...	2
Acquired Cardiac Abnormalities	...	...	...	...	8
Simple Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	...	16
Progressive Massive Fibrosis	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	6
Pneumonitis	...	...	...	...	3
Emphysema	...	...	...	...	8
Diaphragmatic Hernia	...	...	...	...	1

HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE

The Committee met regularly throughout the year and under the vigorous chairmanship of Councillor Mrs. M. E. Hardy accomplished a great deal locally and through the North Midland Home Safety Group. The scope of the work can be more readily appreciated when I give a list of a few of the matters discussed and sent forward to the Home Safety Division of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents: —

Incorporation in school curriculum of a course on safety in the home.

Manufacturers of open ranges to incorporate protection in fireplaces.

Extend nightdress regulations to include all forms of children's nightwear.

Posters to be issued on national scale by producers of flame resistant fabrics.

Incorporation in all electrical appliances of correct size of fuse and how these can be replaced.

The Committee has, of course, been very active in the District and amongst other things staged a fine Home Safety Exhibition in the autumn in the Town Hall showing exhibits by the gas and electricity boards, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Women's Electricity Association, Electrical Contractors Association, together with Film Shows by the Fire Service, and also by the same service an Exhibition Caravan on the Delph. An important feature of this Exhibition was the large number of school children who attended and asked numerous questions about the exhibits. We are indeed grateful to all the Exhibitors and to the Clerk and his staff who organised with such success this very important Home Safety Exhibition.

After Guy Fawkes night it was a great encouragement to the Chairman and members of the Committee to be told by the Fire Service Chief that the number of incidents was the lowest for years. Thus Home Safety Publicity pays dividends in saved lives and limbs.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area of District in Acres (inclusive of water)	...	...	3,754
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	6,634
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£2,200
Rateable Value	...	...	£563,902
Population (Census) 1931	...	...	20,604
Population (Census) 1951	...	...	20,909
Population (Census) 1961	...	...	19,221
Population Registrar General's Estimate 1965	...	...	20,060

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Legitimate	300	143	157	(Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
Illegitimate	9	4	5	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	309	147	162	Crude 15.40
				Corrected 16.48)

Still Births

Legitimate	4	2	2	(Rate per 1,000 live and still Births 12.94).
Illegitimate	—	—	—	

Deaths (All ages)	238	122	116	(Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
				Crude 11.86
				Corrected 13.05

In ascertaining the corrected rates the following comparability factors were used)

Births 1.07
Deaths 1.10

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES (HEADING 30 OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S SHORT LIST)

Deaths

Pregnancy, childbirth	Rate per 1,000 (live and still)		
abortion ... Nil.—	Births	...	Nil.

Death of Infants under one year *M.* *F.*

Legitimate	2	3
Illegitimate	—	—

Death rate of Infants under one year of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	16.18
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	16.67
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

Death of infants under four weeks *M.* *F.*

Legitimate	2	3
Illegitimate	—	—

Death rate of Infants under four weeks of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	16.18
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	16.67
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

Death of Infants under one week *M.* *F.*

Legitimate	2	3
Illegitimate	—	—

Death rate of Infants under one week of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	16.18
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	16.67
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—

Deaths from Measles (All ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (Under two years)	Nil

COMPARATIVE TABLES 1954-1965

Year	Population (Estimated)	Birth Rate (Per 1000 of the Population)	Death Rate (Per 1000 of the Population)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 Live Births)
1954	20,340	14.79	11.65	26.06
1955	19,990	14.31	13.16	41.1
1956	19,820	12.4	12.3	67.5
1957	19,780	14.1	11.71	21.20
1958	19,710	14.05	19.3	21.42
1959	19,640	12.09	12.97	11.71
1960	19,670	14.13	13.67	14.23
1961	19,360	14.41	16.25	39.00
1962	19,430	14.77	12.34	20.68
1963	19,500	15.40	12.68	10.67
1964	19,640	18.47	12.89	17.7
1965	20,060	16.48	13.05	16.18

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING YEAR 1965

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospitals</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Measles	139	—	—
Lobar Pneumonia	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis.. .. .	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid	1	—	—

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1965

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Age Groups</i>															<i>Total</i>
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	6—	7—	10—	15—	35—	45—	60—	<i>Unknown</i>		
Measles	3	20	18	10	19	36	19	10	2	—	—	—	—	2	139	
Lobar Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Meningococcal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Influenzal Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Para-Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
DURING THE YEAR 1965

Seasonal Incidence

Notifiable Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Anthrax ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	2	3	—	3	21	39	12	—	1	13	45	139
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (Lobar) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Influenzal) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
1954-1965

		Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Pneumonia (Lobar)	Pneumonia (Influenzal)	Poliomylitis Acute (Non-Paralytic)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Typhoid Fever	Whooping Cough
1954	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	22	-	-	46
1955	..	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	324	1	2	-	6	-	5	-	10	-	-	2
1956	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-	-	1
1957	..	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	104	1	1	-	10	6	-	-	14	-	-	27
1958	..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	4	-	-	8
1959	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	26
1960	..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
1961	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1962	..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	..	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	156	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	6	-	-	7
1964	..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6
1965	..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1

TUBERCULOSIS 1965

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total ..	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS, 1954-1964

Year	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Grand Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	
1954 ...	8	1	9	—	2	2	11
1955 ...	4	3	7	—	1	1	8
1956 ...	12	3	15	—	—	—	15
1957 ...	7	5	12	—	—	—	12
1958 ...	1	2	3	1	—	1	4
1959 ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1960 ...	7	3	10	—	—	—	10
1961 ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1962 ...	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
1963 ...	2	3	5	—	—	—	5
1964 ...	4	3	7	—	—	—	7

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly supplied the following information: —

The number of persons immunised against Diphtheria in the Swadlincote Urban District during the year ending 31st December, 1965, is: —

Primary Immunisations	...	...	240
Booster Injections	...	...	65
			305

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ..	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7
16. Diabetes ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	10
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ..	M	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	6	8	9
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	8	7
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
20. Other Heart Disease ..	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	6
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	9
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
23. Pneumonia ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS (contd.)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
24. Bronchitis	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
31. Congenital Malformations	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	122	2	—	1	—	1	6	13	25	37	37	
	F	116	3	—	—	1	—	4	7	10	39	51	
TOTAL BOTH SEXES	—	238	5	—	1	1	1	10	20	35	76	88	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1965

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers' regulations, 1959, a report on the sanitary circumstances of the Urban District has been compiled and it is with great pleasure that I submit this, together with other relevant factual information and an outline of the work and duties undertaken by the staff of the Department.

For several years the staff position has caused considerable difficulties and at the beginning of this period the Department was without an Additional Public Health Inspector and a Senior Clerk. However, appointments were eventually made—Mr. A. James taking the post of Senior Clerk, having been previously employed with the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, and David Hughes who had been a Public Health Inspector with the County Borough of Burton-upon-Trent taking the appointment of Additional Public Health Inspector.

Although the Department was now up to Establishment, continuity became a constant problem, and partly because of this and the severe effect of previous staffing shortages, many systems and records are having to be revised and recommenced; this, of course, is one of the considerable wastages that occur with constant staff changes and certainly cannot be offset by even the most enthusiastic efforts of subsequent new members.

There is, of course, in addition to those already long established Acts and Regulations, the full provisions of which at the present rate will not be easily implemented, a succession of new and more rigorous legislation and increasing pressures by Central Government on the manner in which Local Authorities administer their various statutory obligations.

The Student Public Health Inspector successfully completed the first year examination and commenced the second year which leads to the Intermediate Examination for the Public Health Inspectors Diploma, the final of which combines the old Meat and Food Inspection Certificate with the Statutory qualification, and is also now of University Degree standard.

Housing has again taken up a major part of the time, with constant change of National Coal Board employees, the rehousing of slum clearance families and the making of several new clearance areas.

The National Coal Board houses presented a real headache to the Department and for considerable periods the whole staff found themselves involved in all the various problems which made their

appearance, not the least being the damage done to the properties and surrounding areas.

In fact the function of Housing is being carried out often at the expense of the Public Health's side, especially with regard to routine office procedure.

Improvement of older houses continues to be carried out with the assistance of the Improvement Grant scheme, and it is becoming increasingly necessary to attempt a comprehensive improvement with regard to roads, open spaces and amenities, in order that the preservation of unsuitable houses can be avoided.

The whole question of slum clearance and redevelopment has to be considered and, as I have mentioned in previous reports, more emphasis must be put on providing units of accommodation for the elderly. This will release housing to cope with slum clearance requirements.

With regard to area improvement, this must be correlated with a new comprehensive Town Plan and the removal of particular unfit houses bringing in compulsory improvement where necessary to preserve the character of a locality and to avoid large disturbances of established communities.

Preliminary work on investigating the possibility of a Smoke Control programme was started during the year and it is hoped that such a programme may soon be put into effect.

During the year many more provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act became operative, but this is becoming such a detailed and comprehensive piece of legislation, and not nearly enough time can be devoted to it in order to ensure its full implementation.

Once again it gives me great pleasure to express my thanks and appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest in the work of the Department.

My thanks are also due to the Chairman and Members of the Housing Committee for their support and appreciation of the work undertaken on their behalf by the staff of the department.

I am grateful also to the Medical Officer, the Clerk and other Officers of the Council's staff for their continued advice and assistance, and to the staff of the Department I say a sincere thank you for their conscientious work during the year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

D. H. BRADBURY,
*Senior Public Health Inspector and
Housing Officer.*

HOUSING

Building Programme

The number of new Houses erected during the year were as follows: —

(i) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	81
(ii) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	30

Housing Programme

Houses demolished	...	...	...	...	3
(A) In Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	—
(B) Not in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	3
Houses closed	...	...	...	...	1
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	1
Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	60
Clearance Orders made	...	...	...	...	11
Families rehoused from unfit houses	...	...	...	...	55

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS APPROVED

		<i>Standard</i>	<i>Discretionary</i>	<i>Total Amount paid</i>
1965	...	71	1	£10,048
1964	...	58	4	£7,959
1963	...	46	1	£5,818
1962	...	41	5	£5,682

COMPLAINTS

815 complaints were received during the year relating to items which are tabulated below.

<i>Complaints</i>							<i>Total complaints investigated</i>
Chimney Stack	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
House Roof	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Eaves, Gutters and rain water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ceiling Plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wall Plaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dirty Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water closet: —							
Joints defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water supply (bursts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage: —							
Obstructions	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Drains defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Refuse accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Infestations: —							
Rats	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spiders	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bats	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Disinfestations requested	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Domestic Smoke nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
							815

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RESULTANT ACTION

The following information is compiled in tabular form and is in fact a summary of work undertaken in the department during 1965.

(a) Housing

Visits under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	832
Visits under the Public Health Acts	...	...	...	1124

(b) General

Subsidence	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous premises and articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Water Supplies and Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1997
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Drain Testing and Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	197
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Noise	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(c) Interviews

Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
Housing Applicants	...	...	...	...	...	...	688
Owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Contractors	...	...	...	...	...	...	205

(d) **Number of Notices served**

	<i>Informal Notes Outstanding Jan. 1965</i>	<i>Formal Notices Outstanding Jan. 1965</i>
Public Health Act, 1936 ...	—	3
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	2	—
Factories Act, 1961	—	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	—	—
Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	—	—
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	—	—

	<i>Informal Notices Served</i>	<i>Formal Notices Served</i>
(e) Public Health Act, 1936 ...	48	7
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	30	—
Factories Act, 1961	3	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	1	—
Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	—	—
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960...	6	—

(f) **Number of Notices complied with**

(including notices outstanding from 1964)

Public Health Act, 1936 ...	32	10
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	27	—
Factories Act, 1961	2	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	1	—
Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	—	—
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960...	5	—

WATER SUPPLY

The Council were responsible for the distribution of water, obtained in bulk from the Swadlincote and Ashby Joint Water Board, to the Urban Area. As from April 1965 the North West Leicestershire Water Board, with Offices at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, became the Water Authority of this District.

Water to the area is drawn from the Bunter Sand-stone measures to the south of Milton Village and from the River Dove Water Board at Melbourne, where the new reservoir is now completed.

I am indebted to the Chief Engineer of the North West Leicestershire Water Board for the following information:—

The water supply to the Swadlincote Urban District Council area has been both satisfactory in quality and quantity.

From the 1st April, 1965, to the 31st December, 1965, no bacteriological examinations were made of raw water, but 22 examinations were made of water going into supply in the Swadlincote area, and a further 17 were taken of water from another source which partly supplies the Swadlincote area. All the samples taken were satisfactory.

Chemical analyses were taken of water obtained from the Milton Water Works and a typical analysis of mixed water as supplied from this station is given below. The fluoride content of the water was not analysed.

The water supplies to the Swadlincote area does not have a plumbo solvent action.

Water Examination

Description: (A) Mixed Raw Water (B) Treated Water

Source: Milton P.S.

Date and Time Sampled: 31.5.65. 12 noon.

Appearance: Clear and Bright.

Odour: Nil.

Chemical Examination (Results in parts per million by weight except where stated).

	A	B
pH Value	7.5	8.25
Total Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	208	68
Carbonate Hardness (CaCO ₃)	130	130
Non-Carbonate Hardness (CaCO ₃)	208	68
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	338	198
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	239	108
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	99	90

These results agree with previous analyses carried out on this supply.

The Health Department also obtain samples regularly from various points in the Urban Area to check against results obtained from each supply.

REFUSE RECEPTACLES

Under the Municipal Dustbin Scheme bins are provided at a rental of 7/6d. a year and bins are expected to have a minimum life of 5 years. The following table shows the number of bins supplied annually since the scheme started: —

<i>Year</i>			<i>Bins supplied</i>
1950	...	...	215
1951	...	...	115
1952	...	...	151
1953	...	...	159
1954	...	...	273
1955	...	...	329
1956	...	...	315
1957	...	...	323
1958	...	...	271
1959	...	...	228
1960	...	...	308
1961	...	...	262
1962	...	...	291
1963	...	...	227
1964	...	...	319
1965	...	...	307
			<hr/> 4093 <hr/>

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following information has been supplied by Mr. J. W. May, M.I.Mun.E., M.Inst.H.E., the Council's Engineer and Surveyor: —

At the present time work is well in hand on a contract for renewal of foul and stormwater sewers in the Newhall Area of the Urban District in order to improve drainage, and in addition the Council have engaged Consulting Engineers for preparation of a scheme to enlarge the existing sewage works at Stanton.

Previously difficulty has been experienced due to broken sewers in the Church Gresley area of the Urban District. These breakages were due to mining subsidence, and now that final settlement is virtually completed, these difficulties are rapidly diminishing.

AIR POLLUTION

TABLE 1.

Concentrations of Smoke and SO₂ in Micro-grams per Cubic Metre

	1962		1963		1964		1965	
	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>
JAN.	—	—	212	191	298	219	138	270
FEB.	—	—	201	229	203	185	147	584
MAR.	147	209	123	149	144	135	135	374
APR.	99	117	105	117	112	137	81	160
MAY	97	113	61	70	66	75	51	116
JUNE	75	82	38	59	112	93	40	93
JULY	85	89	57	71	62	67	31	74
AUG.	83	73	46	67	35	73	—	—*
SEPT.	137	104	96	75	65	115	—	—*
OCT.	182	124	95	91	263	148	109	133
NOV.	271	235	113	106	159	162	161	170
DEC.	280	255	154	134	153	173	120	184

*No results.

TABLE 2.

Average Daily Concentrations in Micro-grams per Cubic Metre

	1962		1963		1964		1965	
	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>
	146	150	108	113	139	132	101	216

Since March 1962 volumetric analysis of the air of the Swadlincote Urban District has been made daily.

Table 1 shows the daily averages for each month for which figures are available, and Table 2 the daily averages over the whole year. It will be seen from these figures that very little change has taken place in the average daily figures for the last four years. One notable exception is the very high figure for February 1965, which was a result of thick fogs.

These results cannot be taken as the average throughout the district, as the site of the pollution meter (in the town centre) is not subject to pollution from any of the many salt-glazed ware manufacturers when the wind is W. or S.W. (i.e. prevailing wind).

TABLE 3.

Range of Readings for Three Years 1963-5.

		<i>Four Highest Readings</i>		<i>Four Lowest Readings</i>	
		<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>
1963	...	1136	827	20	38
		814	731	24	51
		724	620	24	52
		627	538	30	56
1964	...	778	574	3	33
		730	549	4	33
		700	521	8	33
		670	459	11	33
1965	...	584	493	4	30
		573	419	4	30
		270	392	4	37
		219	341	8	38

Measured in micro-grams per cubic metre.

TABLE 4.

Difference between Highest and Lowest Figures recorded in one year

		<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>
1963	...	1116	799
1964	...	775	578
1965	...	580	463

Table 3 shows the four highest and lowest figures recorded for the three years 1963-5. The highest figures were attained when the wind was S.E. or S., bringing smoke directly from the industrial areas of the district.

The lowest figures shown in table 3, together with the range of readings in table 4, show that although the daily average has remained practically unaltered, the range has decreased and the Summer smoke figures are practically non-existent on some days.

This is a result of closure of a few of the salt-glazed pipe works and reduction of other industrial sources of pollution by the Clean Air Act. The remaining pollution is therefore of domestic origin, which accounts for the smaller range of readings and the seasonal fluctuations.

It is hoped in 1966 to adopt the appropriate sections of the Clean Air Act 1956 in order to get a clean air programme under way, eventually making the whole area a "Clean Air" zone.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1965.

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling houses (including Council houses)</i>	<i>All other (including Business Premises)</i>	<i>Agricul- cultural</i>
1. Number of properties in- spected as a result of:				
(a) Notification	109	717	41	19
(b) Survey under the Act	38	51	7	7
(c) When visited prim- arily for some other pur- pose	—	—	—	—
2. Total inspections carried out including re-inspec- tions	424	2,361	133	68
3. Number of properties in- spected which were found to be infested by:				
(a) Rats Major	18	1	2	1
Minor	121	663	45	21
(b) Mice Major	—	2	—	—
Minor	—	88	1	—
4. Number of infested prop- erties. Treated by the L.A.	139	752	48	22
5. Number of BLOCK con- trol schemes carried out ..	7	—	—	—

TREATMENT OF SEWERS, 1965.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Total No. of Manholes</i>	<i>No. Baited</i>	<i>Manholes showing takes</i>	<i>Poison used</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
October, 1955 ..	563	413	105	Zinc Phosphide	
November, 1956 ..	563	422	102	Zinc Phosphide	
July, 1957 ..	584	397	209	Zinc Phosphide	
February, 1958 ..	585	326	102	Zinc Phosphide	
November, 1958 ..	585	52	16	Warfarin 5	(Newhall only)
March, 1959 ..	563	32	—		(Test bait)
May, 1959 ..	563	38	7	Warfarin 5	
November, 1959 ..	563	123	13	Warfarin 5	
December, 1960 ..	563	41	9	Warfarin 5	
June, 1961 ..	563	41	19	Warfarin 5	
November, 1961 ..	537	48	12		(Test bait)
April, 1962 ..	537	99	29	Warfarin 5	
May, 1963 ..	537	78	17	Warfarin 5	
1964 ..	537	—	—	—	
1965 ..	632	146	28	Warfarin 5	

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Register of Food Premises

The following tables supplies information on the number and types of food premises in the Urban District.

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bakehouses	6
Butchers' Shops (including making-up premises) ...	28
Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens	15
Fried Fish and Chip Shops and Wet Fish Shops ...	13
Greengrocers	8
Grocers and General Stores (excluding Off-Licences)	70
Corn Merchants	5
Licensed Premises	46
Off-Licences including those selling General Goods	28
Confectioners	14
Mineral Water Manufacturers	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1
Slaughterhouses	7
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	243
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Inspection of Food Premises

The following table is included as an indication of the amount of work involved in routine inspection of food premises during the year.

Bakehouses	36
Ice Cream Manufacturers	8
Ice Cream Retailers	23
Market Stalls	255
Mineral Water Manufacturers	12
General Food Premises	360
Cafes, Canteens (including Works Canteens) ...	12
Slaughterhouses	1076
Fried Fish and Chip Shops (including Wet Fish) ...	42
Butchers' Shops (including making-up premises) ...	161
Licensed Premises	5
Milk Distributors	3
Mobile Vehicles	4
	<hr/>
	1997
	<hr/>

Unsound Food

The following is an abbreviated list of items of food found to be unfit for human consumption during 1965, followed by a summary of the estimated weight of all condemnations of unfit food during each of the last five years.

92 lbs.	Corned Beef
198 lbs.	Ham
357 lbs.	Pork and Pork Products
96 lbs.	Sausages
80 lbs.	Jellied Veal
74 lbs.	Tongue
32 lbs.	Chicken
133 lbs.	Bacon
39 lbs.	Flour
12 lbs.	Butter
70 lbs.	Cheese
42 lbs.	Cod Fillet
14 lbs.	Haddock
23 lbs.	Beef
15 lbs.	Lamb
28 lbs.	Lard
65 lbs.	Grapes
1 Tin	Casserole Steak
13 Tins	Milk
15 Tins	Cream
5 Tins	Strawberries
11 Tins	Raspberries
8 Tins	Fruit Salad
22 Tins	Blackcurrants
2 Tins	Guavas
2 Tins	Beetroot

1 Tin	Rice Pudding
2 Tins	Cherries
65 Tins	Soup
36 Tins	Baked Beans
1 Tin	Prunes
239 Tins	Tomatoes
3 Tins	Blackberries
9 Tins	Apricots
6 Tins	Pineapple
24 Tins	Pears
18 Tins	Peaches
8 Tins	Pilchards
7 Tins	Salmon
5 Tins	Grapefruit
24 Tins	Peas
7 Tins	Beans
15 Pints	Yoghourt
6 Jars	Jam
2 Jars	Salad Cream
1 Doz.	Lettuces

The approximate weight of food condemned during recent years is as follows: —

(a)	1965	15 cwts.
(b)	1964	13 cwts.
(c)	1963	13 cwts.
(d)	1962	12 cwts.
(e)	1961	7 cwts.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, INSPECTED
INCIDENCE OF DISEASE FOUND

	<i>Cattle excluding cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed ..	759	30	5	1,201	1,566	—
Number inspected ..	759	30	5	1,201	1,566	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci whole carcases condem- ned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which somepartororgan was condemned ..	58	2	—	24	103	—
Total ..	58	2	—	24	103	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cystercerci ..	7.64	6.67	—	2.00	6.58	—
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which somepartororgan was condemned ..	1	—	—	—	33	—
Total ..	1	—	—	—	33	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	.13	—	—	—	2.11	—
Cysticercosis: Carcases of which somepartororgan was condemned ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT INSPECTION

A 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered at the seven licensed slaughter houses was maintained throughout the year and the quality of their products continued to remain at a high level as can readily be seen from the following tables of condemned meat. There was no evidence of bovine tuberculosis in the district.

All meat and offals which were found to be unfit for food were collected by the Department and destroyed in the incinerator at the Council's Depot.

Two cases of cysticercus bovis were found, the cysts were degenerate and the affected organs were destroyed.

There was no week-end slaughtering necessitating overtime working.

Summary of disease found and parts of animals affected

					<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Tuberculosis								
BOVINES	—	Carcase	Meat	...	—	—	—	—
		Organs	...	...	—	—	6	—
PIGS	—	Carcase	Meat	...	—	—	—	—
		Organs	...	...	3	1	2	—
CALVES	—	Carcase	Meat	...	—	—	—	—
		Organs	...	...	—	—	—	—
					3	1	8	—
Other Diseases								
BOVINES	—	Carcase	Meat	...	—	—	20	—
		Organs	...	...	5	1	22	8
PIGS	—	Carcase	Meat	...	1	1	11	—
		Organs	...	...	2	1	2	14
SHEEP	—	Carcase	Meat	...	—	—	—	—
		Organs	...	...	—	1	9	—
CALVES	—	Carcase	Meat	...	—	—	—	—
		Organs	...	...	—	—	—	—
					9	2	9	6

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

One premise is registered under the provisions of Section two of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.

ICE CREAM

Details of Register, 31st December, 1965:

Registered for Manufacture only	...	...	...	1
Registered for sale only	...	...	...	75

Changes in Register, 1965:

	<i>Amendments.</i>	<i>Additions.</i>	<i>Removed from list.</i>
Number for Manufacture and sale	—	—	—
Number for sale only ...	3	—	—

Bacteriological Analysis

12 samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the County Laboratory for examination with the following results:

	<i>Satisfactory.</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory.</i>
Ice Cream	12	—

LICENCES

Licences were issued during the year as follows:—

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958	...	...	...	...	7
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958	...	...	...	...	22
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	...	3
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963	...	...	...	...	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling of Food and Drugs is undertaken by the County Analyst as the Food and Drugs Authority. The County Analyst, Mr. J. Markland, has kindly supplied me with information of such work carried out by his department as follows:—

“62 Food and Drugs samples were taken under the above Act in the area of the Swadlincote Urban District Council during the year 1965. All 62 samples were classed as satisfactory.

“Due to the prolonged illness of the late County Sampling Officer, no samples of milk were taken in the area during 1965. Sampling is expected to return to normal during the current year.”

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

At the beginning of this year the staffing problem had eased as regards existing establishment, but no extra staff had been taken on to deal with this Act and other additional duties.

The necessary administrative machinery was established and the preparation of a system of registration carried out.

It has become apparent that notification of accidents is not being done and without repeated enquiries, difficulty is experienced in establishing non-compliance with requirements regarding records of accidents and notifications, as many employers, managers or supervisors do not recognise that minor injuries come under the scope of the Act.

During the year a start was made on the inspection of premises and an attempt made to combine these inspections with those necessary under other legislation. However, it is apparent that unless great care is taken, confusion can arise as to the reason for certain requirements, a particular case being where the welfare of the staff is being taken care of under this Act and the situation when it is necessary to put pressure on employees regarding the matter of food hygiene.

The guarding and correct use of dangerous machines is a difficult point to get across, particularly in the case of horizontal bacon machines, long familiar and not treated with the respect they should, so that even the provision of the proper guards when finally accomplished will not be the solution without proper and constant education.

On casual inspection, offices generally appeared to be not too overcrowded—thoughtlessness and bad arrangement being often contributory factors.

Heating presents many problems, especially when one finds that some employees do not appear to want to work in what they may consider hot house conditions.

Bad organisation and clutter account for many of the problems connected with offices and badly designed furniture and poor decoration often add to the depressing appearance.

Employers and employees still do not recognise the need for keeping stairs and landings free from obstruction and in a clean state, and here again, education is probably the best solution in the long run.

Lighting

The late delivery of a suitable light meter delayed the department in preparing suitable comparisons in lighting, but professional observation during inspection revealed that general illumination of offices in buildings that have been adapted is rather poor, especially natural lighting, which is often of a very low level.

Artificial lighting tends to be rather localised which, of course, limits the position of desks and other equipment, so that although the illumination at a desk may be of the required intensity, heavy contrast is produced.

Measurements so far taken indicate that a light intensity of 40-50 lumen/sq. ft. is sufficient for normal clerical work, but a minimum of 50 lumen/sq. ft. is required for finer work and in nearly all offices tested it appears necessary to have continuous artificial lighting to maintain these figures, except on very bright days.

SHOPS, OFFICES AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total no. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	1	31	2
Retail shops ..	4	89	14
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	1	5	—
Catering establishments open to the public canteens ..	1	8	3
Fuel Storage depots	—	1	—
Totals ..	7	134	19

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	232
Retail shops	511
Wholesale departments, warehouses	23
Catering establishments open to the public ..	27
Canteens	—
Fuel storage depots	12

Total .. 805

Total Males 255

Total Females 550

SHOPS ACT

The following is the result of the annual survey of Shops:—

Summary of types of Shops in the Urban Area

	<i>Swadlin-</i> <i>cote</i>	<i>Newhall</i>	<i>Gresley</i>	<i>Total</i>
Off Licences only	2	2	2	6
Off Licences and General Stores	9	4	9	22
Grocery and General Stores ...	23	32	15	70
Greengrocers and Florists ...	2	2	4	8
Butchers	11	8	6	25
Wet Fish only	1	—	—	1
Fried Fish and Chips ...	3	4	5	12
Confectioner and Tobacconists	9	1	4	14
Cafes	3	1	—	4
Corn Merchants	3	1	1	5
Newsagents and Stationers ...	4	3	2	9
Shoes	3	1	1	5
Shoe Repairs	3	2	2	7
Drapers, Outfitters and Millinery	11	2	4	17
Hairdressers	14	7	6	27
Jewellers and Watch Repairs...	3	—	—	3
China, Crockery, Leather Goods and Toys	3	—	1	4
Hardware and Ironmongery ...	5	1	2	8
Radio, Electric, Cycle and Motor Spares	14	8	2	24
Dry Cleaners	4	—	1	5
Builders & Decorators Supplies	7	1	1	9
Entertainment	2	—	—	2
Second Hand Goods	1	—	—	1
Firewood and Paraffin Dealers	1	—	—	1
Furniture	4	—	—	4
Multiple Stores	2	—	—	2
Seeds and Nurseryman	2	1	—	3
Commission Agents	4	1	1	6
Chemists	3	1	2	6
Photographic Materials ...	2	1	—	3
Wines and Spirits	1	—	—	1
Licensed Premises	16	20	10	46
Garages etc.	8	2	2	12
	183	106	83	372

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Register

The following table is a copy of the register of the factories in operation in the Urban Area:—

				<i>Swadlin-</i>			
				<i>cote</i>	<i>Gresley</i>	<i>Newhall</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pipe Works	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
Brick Works	...	...	...	1	1	—	2
Concrete Blocks	...	...	...	1	—	—	1
Potteries	...	...	...	2	4	—	6
Flint Mill	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Engineers	...	...	...	6	4	2	12
Iron Foundry & Pattern Makers				1	—	—	1
Rubber Manufacturers		...		1	—	—	1
Automobile Repairs	...	...		13	1	5	19
Waste Paper Baling	...	...		1	—	—	1
Joiners	...	...	...	3	4	2	9
Crate Manufacturers	...	...		1	—	—	1
Firewood Dealers	...	...		1	—	—	1
Plumbers	...	...	...	—	2	1	3
Upholsterers	...	...	...	2	—	—	2
Cycle Repairs and Radio	...			9	2	1	12
Printing	...	...	...	2	—	—	2
Boot Repairs	...	...	...	3	2	2	7
Tailoring	...	...	...	1	1	—	2
Watch Repairs	...	...		2	—	—	2
Entertainment	...	...		2	—	—	2
Food Preparation	...	...		4	4	4	12
Bakeries	...	...	...	1	3	1	5
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...			1	—	—	1
Mineral Water Manufacturers				2	—	—	2
Coal Packers	...	...	...	1	1	—	2
				63	32	19	114

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

(Inspection for the purpose of provisions as to health
 including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	9	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	98	60	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	7	51	—	—
	114	123	3	—

	<i>No. of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were in- stituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>R'died</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector</i>		
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outworkers)	—	—	—	—	—
	3	2	—	1	—

OUTWORKERS (Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Number of Outworkers in August list required by Sections 111 (1) (c)</i>
Wearing Apparel, making etc.	Nil

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